

# KENTUCKY

# TRIBUNE.

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(Devoted to News, Politics, Internal Improvement, and General Information.)

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DANVILLE, KY., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1855.

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## KENTUCKY TRIBUNE

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Of every description, promptly attended to in  
the best style, on reasonable terms.

## Professional Cards.

J. F. BELL. JOHN COWAN,  
BELL & COWAN,  
Attorneys at Law,  
DANVILLE, KY.

HAVING associated themselves together in  
the practice of their profession, will give  
faithful attention to all business entrusted to  
them in Boyle and the adjoining counties.  
Oct. 14, '55.

J. L. BOLLING,  
Attorney and Counsellor at Law  
Main Street, Perryville, Ky.,  
Will attend to all business entrusted to him in  
Boyle and the adjoining counties.  
Sept. 7, '55.

BOYLE & ANDERSON.  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
DANVILLE, KY.

WILL continue their practice in Boyle and the adjoining counties.  
Office on Main street, opposite the Court  
House. Jan. 2, '55.

SPEED S. FRY,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
DANVILLE, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Boyle  
and the adjoining counties. Any  
business referred to him will be promptly  
attended to. Feb. 27, '55.

F. T. & T. H. FOX,  
Attorneys at Law,  
DANVILLE, KY.

Will attend to all business entrusted to them  
in Boyle and the adjoining counties.  
April 9, '55.

J. P. YOUNG,  
Attorney at Law,  
DANVILLE, KY.

WILL practice in the various Courts of  
Boyle and the adjoining counties. He  
will act as agent for the sale or lease of Real  
Estate or Personal Property, and attend promptly  
to the collection of monies either as an At-  
torney or General Collector. All business entrusted  
to him shall be faithfully and speedily at-  
tended to, and returned punctually forwarded.  
Office on Main-street, opposite Court-house.  
Jan. 13, '55. [av 18 '55]

GEO. P. NEWTON,  
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL  
DENTIST,  
DANVILLE, KENT'V.

OFFICE—Up stairs, over Mr. J. H. Cald-  
well's Store. Entrance on Main street.  
Nov. 18, '55.

DR. F. GOWAN,  
TENDERS his professional services to  
the citizens of Danville and vicinity.  
Office on Main-street, next door to Mr. W. S.  
Hickman's Store, in the room formerly occu-  
pied by the Post Office.

DR. JAMES HUNTER  
HAS determined to remain in Danville, and  
will devote his attention entirely to the  
practice of the various branches of his pro-  
fession.

OFFICE up-stairs over Mr. Budd's Sil-  
versmith Shop, in the brick building nearly op-  
posite the Branch Bank.  
March 2, '55.

## Business Notices.

C. F. MEYER,  
DEALER IN PIANOS,  
Music and Musical Instruments,  
Corner of Main and Mulberry sts. (up stairs.)

LEXINGTON, KY.  
ENTRANCE—The iron steps on Main street,  
opposite the Phoenix Hotel  
Pianos tuned and repaired usual!  
Sept. 12, '55.

J. C. HEWERY.  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
Confectionaries and Candies,  
Fine Groceries,  
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,  
Perfumery and Fancy Articles.

Cigars and Tobacco; Wine and Cider;  
Oysters, s. & c., No. 23, Main street,  
March 14, '55. DANVILLE, KY.

WATKINS & OWSLEY,  
Commission Merchants, Provision  
and Tobacco Brokers,  
NO. 256, MAIN STREET,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

A Polite Request.

I WOULD respectfully inform those of my  
customers who are indebted to me, that I  
need the money on their accounts, and they  
will greatly oblige me by paying up immedi-  
ately. Your notice will be attended to  
May 18, '55.

J. C. M'KAY.

Sundries.

WOODEN, Willow and Stone Ware;  
Cotton, Grass and Hemp Rope; Coarse  
Boots and Shoes, etc., for sale low by  
J. C. M'KAY.

May 18.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ILDO STERNBERG;  
"Circumstantial Evidence."

There was a certain heart-sinking look about  
the steady stranger, as Mr. Talbot told him he  
was in need of no help in his ware-house, which  
caused that gentleman to look up again from  
his ledger and eye the young man more closely.

"I hope so, my child, but appearances are  
strongly against you."

"But, papa, you do not believe him guilty?"

"My child, I will not say what I believe. I  
do not believe anything. My good wishes are  
for the youth, but I fear it will go ill with him  
at the trial."

"Oh, papa," responded Fanny fervently, "do  
not say so, even if you think so."

Meantime, the day of the trial approached.—

Illo Sternberg had watched the tide of public  
opinion to discover that the universal voice was

against the ungrateful young man who could  
murder his liberal employer's daughter. Fanny  
also watched her father's countenance to gain  
some consolation from him as to Illo's chance  
of acquittal, but she could glean nothing there.

"To-day the trial takes place, dear father?"

"Yes, my daughter."

"You are to sit in the jury box—one of the  
twelve?"

"Yes, dear Fanny."

"It is a dreadful thing to decide upon the fate  
of a human being, and terrible must be the re-  
morse of him who sentences a brother to an igno-  
minious death, and afterwards—when it is  
too late, found the murdered man was innocent  
as the one he was thought to have murdered."

"How strangely you talk!" exclaimed Mr. Tal-  
bot, startled by her words and manner.

Father Illo Sternberg is innocent."

"Very likely," gloomily replied the father.

"And, dear father you must not permit his  
death; if all others insist, you must refuse to be  
convinced. They cannot hang him without  
your sanction."

"But, child, my friendship towards him is  
known—my reputation will suffer, I may be  
ruined in consequence."

"But, then, you will have saved an innocent  
man from a frightful death. And, dear father,  
no one can suspect you, who are so upright, of  
partiality."

"Well, dear child, we will see what can be  
done to save him."

"Father, you must promise me," exclaimed  
Fanny Talbot, with unwonted vehemence; and  
then she poured into her father's ears the deep  
abiding interest she took in the young man, also  
her deep seated convictions of his truth and  
innocence, and the grounds of those convictions,  
saying that if he were hung and could have  
been saved by her father, she would not live to  
bear the horror of the thought.

Deeply affected by his daughter's pleadings,  
Mr. Talbot left her to attend the trial with a  
solemn promise to do all in his power to save  
the prisoner.

The trial proceeded—the evidence was all  
convincingly against the young Pole. His own  
words few were read and pointed; he declined any  
explanation of the case, but distinctly and firmly  
pronounced that he was not guilty of the  
whole charge preferred against him.

His calm majestic manner did much towards  
establishing his innocence in the minds of some,  
but all the evidence being so strong and decided  
against him, the presiding judge closed his  
speech with pronouncing the prisoner "guilty,"  
and recommending the jury to remember the re-  
sponsibility resting on them and their duty to  
society.

The impatient multitude without and within  
awaited the decision of the panel for twelve long  
hours. At length they returned and the crowd  
was hushed into silence.

"We cannot agree!" was the response of the  
foreman, to the usual question.

The bench was perplexed. The judge went  
all over the whole of the evidence again, dilat-  
ing upon the point which proved so conclusive  
of the prisoner's guilt.

The jury again withdrew, and thirty hours  
this time were passed before they pronounced a  
second decision, and then the verdict of eleven  
was "guilty," whilst the twelfth juror firmly per-  
sisted in the belief of the prisoner's innocence,  
and solemnly avowed that he would suffer death  
himself before he would assist in his condem-  
nation.

Finding this man so solemnly impressed with  
the prisoner's innocence, and his argument in  
his favor still sounding so convincingly in their  
ears, to the astonishment and indignation of all  
present, the eleven unanimously concurred with  
the one in a verdict of acquittal.

The prisoner being therefore set at liberty  
narrowly escaped the Lynch law of the inferior  
mob without. A strong police guard alone  
protected him.

Once more Illo Sternberg stood upon the  
deck of a vessel bound for South America. A  
boy whom he recognized as one in the employ  
of Mr. Talbot, approached him and placed a letter  
in his hands. The captain's orders in the  
mailing had been given, the anchor was drawn  
up, and the brig under way. With a eat like  
spring the agile messenger jumped upon the  
parting wharf, receiving a lusty cheer from the  
jolly Jack Tars who witnessed the act.

Illo leaned his head mournfully upon his  
hands and gazed abstractly upon the receding  
shore.

Suddenly he bethought him of his letter. He  
opened it, and to his surprise a roll of bank bills  
fell from it. He glanced upon them; they were  
all bills of large amount. The letter merely  
said:

"You will not refuse the enclosed from one  
who believes in your innocence. When you  
make the fortune which I know your energy  
will achieve in the new country to which you  
are going, you can repay them, if you like, to  
Sister FANNY."

Three years after the above occurrences, a  
young man lay sick to death upon his bed, raving  
in his delirium to see Mr. Redfield, the  
father of the murdered Isabel.

Mr. Redfield stood beside the dying couch of  
the man who was to have been the husband of  
his daughter.

Lydia had heard enough. She retreated soft-  
ly to her own room, and laid herself quietly on  
the bed. In the deep stillness that reigned at  
that time through the house, she could hear the  
beating of her own heart—the heart now throb-

bing with emotions to which no speech could  
give utterance. It seemed to her that but a few  
moments had elapsed, when there was a knock-  
ing at her door. She knew well what the signal  
must, but took no heed. It was repeated, and more loudly; still she gave no answer. Again,  
and yet more loudly, the knocks were repeated; and then she rose quickly, and opened the door.

Before his death he narrated all the particu-  
lars of his unnatural deed.

It seemed that the proud Isabel, from the time  
the handsome Sternberg entered her father's house,  
had smiled less graciously upon the affianced Augustus Raymond. Stung with  
madness, by jealousy, he had watched them together,  
had heard Isabel, the evening previous, appoint the grove as a meeting place, that she had something very particular to say to Sternberg.

Augustus repaired himself to the spot, before  
dawn, secreted himself and heard the conver-  
sation; saw the reluctance of Sternberg to  
leave her; and urged him to make her his wife. Sternberg  
replied her gently but firmly. At first  
she was angry, but he soothed her into quiet, and  
then her after her confession to him that he loved  
another. She acquitted him of attempting in  
the slightest to gain her love, said as he turned  
to depart, she smiled sweetly upon him, and said  
she would try to forget him, except with the  
love of a sister, but that none others could  
ever supply.

After a petition for heavenly guidance, her  
resolution was formed, and she waited with con-  
fidence for dawn, when sleep was impossible, till  
the dawn of day. Then she waked her husband,  
and informed him that flour was wanted for the  
use of the household, and that it was necessary  
that she should go to Frankford to procure it.  
This was an unexpected occurrence; and her de-  
ciding the attendance of the maid-servant excited  
little surprise. Taking the bag with her, she  
walked through the snow; having stopped  
first at head-quarters, obtained access to General  
Mows, and secured his permission to pass the  
British lines.

The feelings of a wife and mother—era whose  
religion was that of love, and whose life was  
but a quiet round of domestic duties—bound on  
an enterprise so hazardous, and uncertain  
whether life might not be the forfeit, may be  
better imagined than described. Lydia reached  
Frankford, distanced four or five miles, and  
deposited her bag at the mill. Now commenced  
the dangers of her undertakings; for she  
pressed forward with all the haste towards the  
outposts of the American army. Her determina-  
tion was to apprise General Washington of  
the murderer's flight.

The repellant lover died, and the father of the  
murdered girl wished to make separation to  
the British lines.

Finding the turn affairs had taken, Fanny  
Talbot confessed to her father, with a countenance  
assumed with blushing, that she knew the  
hiding place of the accused Illo. She had  
confided in him faithfully in his care.

A few weeks more the new happy Stern-  
berg returned to his friends, more highly in  
fashion than ever he had ever been before.

It was with a proud and exulting heart that  
the dead father plucked his daughter's hand in  
that of Illo Sternberg, who, under an assumed  
name, had won both fortune and fame during  
his exile—who had also proved himself in all  
ways so worthy of the trust now reposed in him  
by his beloved wife, that he could have  
been saved by her father, she would not live to  
bear the horror of the thought.

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Mr. Talbot left her to attend the trial with a  
solemn promise to do all in his power to save  
the prisoner.

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## The Kentucky Tribune.

DANVILLE, KY.: DANVILLE, KY.

Friday, August 21, 1855

From the Seat of War.

The advices by the last steamer are important only so far as they give notice of changes which are probably about to occur in the state of affairs in Europe.

The French Government publishes an inflated account of a discovered legitimate conspiracy to excite an insurrection in Spain, and further the views of Russia.

It is definitely stated, but still seems doubtful, that Spain will supply 25,000 troops to be in the pay of the allies. Portugal is said to furnish 10,000 troops. Italian Gen. Repe is dead.

The London Times complains bitterly of the inefficiency of the divided command in the Crimea. It says that the Allied army has every thing necessary to the triumphant prosecution of the siege, except "the one head that animates the foe." This paper then proceeds to show in the most pungent style the flagrant mismanagement of the siege operations, and attributes all the evil to the want of a head. From the Crimean correspondence we learn that during the last days of July, the fighting in the vicinity of the Malakoff was incessant and bloody. There was every night a flood of balls and bombs poured into the town, and the Russians replied with unflattering fury and power. A writer states that during these conflicts he not unfrequently saw as many as nine bomb shells scanning the air with fire at one time. The losses on both sides were heavy, the French alone being massacred at the rate of one hundred per day.

The latest news from the Baltic is that preparations are being made to strike a blow at the summer regatta, that set might not be altogether uneventful. It is thought that Swabia is the point where British vengeance will be precipitated. This is a strong position, which protects the harbor and town of Helsingfors. The fleet destined for this operation consists of seventeen British and five French screw line of battle ships, and a large number of gun boats and mortar vessels.

The position of Austria is somewhat menacing towards the Western powers. Her armies having been withdrawn from the Polish frontier, are moving toward Italy. One hundred and fifty thousand men at least are said to be concentrated under Marshal RADETZKY, whose attitude, says the London Times, "becomes every day more threatening." The Times, of the 7th inst., says:

*The Austrian Marshal seems to be gathering up his strength as if to strike some mighty blow, and create, on behalf of Russia, some serious diversion. France is said only to retain 2,000 men to garrison Rome, and it is not supposed that Piedmont, with the flower of her army absent in the Crimea, could bring into the field above 18,000 or 20,000 regular troops. The crisis is indeed inviting, and might tempt a more scrupulous man than Marshal Radetzky has ever proved himself to be.*

In the same article from which we quote the above, the Times attacks M. Mazzini, the head of the Italian revolutionaries, whom it says is active in Italy stirring up Revolution, and who is "apparently more thoroughly devoid of reason and common sense than the heads of constitutions (Revolutionary) generally are."

The Times says that Piedmont is in trying to keep down the rest republicans setting a glorious example to all Italy.

Of course, if such an outbreak should occur in Italy, and Austria should interfere, as is expected, war would instantly break forth between the Western Allies and Austria. The feeling of hostility toward Austria is becoming quite intense throughout France. It is known that the withdrawal of the Austrian army from the frontiers of Russian Poland has released a formidable Russian army, which is pouncing upon the Allies in the Crimea, and a very lively hope is expressed among the French that they can soon have a "dash at Austria."

From SEVASTOPOL.—The following private letter has been received at Paris from Vienna, dated 7th:

"The telegraphic news from the Crimea received here is of the 4th from the allies, and of the 2d from the Russians. No important event had occurred up to that date before Sevastopol. The bombardment of the bastions three to five continues, with slight interruption, day and night. The Russians, who return it continually, are nevertheless unable to destroy the works of the sixth parallel, and it is even said that it has become completely impossible for them to ascertain its position. This now bombardment is effected by the old redoubts, as the new batteries will not be unmasked till the day of the general bombardment. On all the other points of the Crimea considerable activity is observable. The Russians fortify Arabat and Genitich on the land and sea side.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.—The Commercial Bulletin of August 25th says:

"It is a mistaken impression which prevails among some of our people, that the present epidemic is less violent, and attended with less mortality than any that has preceded it. Excepting the fatal year of 1853, the reverse is the fact. The deaths from yellow fever for the week ending on the 20th of August, 1847, was 260; total deaths from all diseases, 415. For the week ending 20th August, 1854, the deaths from yellow fever were 113. The greatest number of yellow fever interments in any one week in 1854, was for the week ending September 2d, when they amounted to 341—nearly three less than the week just passed. The week in 1852 corresponding with the present one was the most fatal one ever known in New Orleans; the deaths from yellow fever in that week reached the terrible figure of 1,442; the total deaths were 1,671. This day two years ago was the blackest day in death's calendar—the number of deaths on that day, including those for which there was no certificate, was 313."

If the present epidemic be governed by the same laws which have regulated the progress of all preceding epidemics, we may expect that after the present week it will have reached its climax, when it will begin rapidly to decline.

SAG NIGHT PREPARATIONS FOR ELODIE IN CINCINNATI.—The Sag Nights in Cincinnati are making preparations for a repetition of the bloody tragedies which were enacted in Louisville on the 6th inst. The same incendiary which was used by the leaders and demagogues of the foreign party in Louisville is now again employed in there. Every possible means is resorted to with a view to induce the foreign population to arm themselves and then to use their arms against native born citizens. The leaders have even gone so far as to send out committees to solicit subscriptions to purchase arms. Yet, after the perpetration of the crimes which they now contemplate and provide for which they will no doubt, as has been done in Louisville, impudently charge the American party with having incited the riots. The Cincinnati Times says:

This question is in everybody's mouth; and there is a universal apprehension that there will be serious difficulty at the trials. The apprehensions are not without foundation. Demagogues have been and are still at work among the foreign population, doing all that they can to excite them against the native-born portion of the community. Speeches have been made to foreigners in their native tongue, in which they have been urged to arm themselves and prepare for the contest, and these appeals have been followed by the most villainous newspaper articles, representing Americans as thirsting after the blood of the foreigners. The result is that committees are out soliciting subscriptions for the purchase of arms. Recently organized associations, it is said, must be equipped, and the disarmed military companies will be put in fighting condition before the election.

WILL SEVASTOPOL BE TAKEN?—The invalid Ruse, the Russian official organ, publishes a remarkable article, four columns long, under the heading, "Will Sevastopol be Taken? Though free from braggadocio, it concludes with expressing the conviction that the fortress is impregnable, though it confesses that the allies would have inevitably taken it had they assaulted it from the position they now occupy, on the morrow of the day they arrived there. It says that Sevastopol can replace one hundred dismounted guns in a night, or can exchange 50,000 fatigued troops against 50,000 fresh troops; that the allies cannot, with double the force they can dispose of, cut off the communication by Perekop; that the Russian army, fighting for its country and its sovereign, is animated by a better spirit than is the heterogeneous mass of French, English, Turks, Egyptians, and Sardinians, contending for an abstract idea and for a confused interpretation of the duties of civilization; that four days after the tremendous bombardment of the 23d of March, Sevastopol was stronger than before; that at this moment the daily allied losses are greater and those of the garrison less than ever before. It goes on to show the tremendous preparations for the reception of the enemy, if it succeed in obtaining a momentary foothold. The Paris Constitutionnel effects to consider this article as a desperate effort to reassure the people of St. Petersburg and offers as a reply to the question, "will Sevastopol be taken?" the sentiment that it will.

News from Kansas to the 7th inst., contain an account of the excitement created in Atchison by the whipping of an Abolitionist from Cincinnati, named Kelley. A public meeting had been called, at which resolutions were passed declaratory of an intention to ride the Territory within an hour, but when the committee waited upon him he was not to be found, having gone to parts unknown during the previous night.

BOSTON NEWS BBS.—The authorities of Boston have licensed about sixty boys to sell papers, tooth picks, shoe-spuns, &c. Each boy has a locality assigned him, beyond which he cannot stray. He is obliged to wear a badge with the word "licensed" upon it, so that he can be known to the police, who have orders to complain of any boys selling without license. In the regulations, boy, to obtain a license, must have previously attended school for a certain period. In many cases the small amount earned by these boys is the chief means of support of families for certain periods of the year. These boys are under the superintendence of an officer, who has brought forth orders out of disorder, and abated what at one time threatened to be decided nuisance.

WHERE OLD BOOTS GO TO.—The men who travel about with a dirty and villainous looking bundle of the old boots on their backs are in a business which, in the aggregate, is by no means small. The boots thus collected are carried mostly to New York, where in collars and garments, they are overhauled by Germans, Norwegians and other foreigners. A boot that is not too far gone finds its way to Chatham street and other localities where cheap outifts are obtained; those that are past mending are ripped to pieces and new bottoms applied to the legs. Large quantities are shipped to Europe and distributed through the villages, where they are sold for fifty cents a pair. The old boot enterprise has been carried to San Francisco, where a company of Norwegians are doing an extensive business in the trade. Three thousand dollars worth of old boot legs have been shipped from that port within the past six months. It is said to be a profitable business.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.—If a candle be placed in a gun, and shot at a door, it will go through without sustaining any injury; and if a musket-ball be fired into water, it will not only rebound, but be flattened as if fired against a solid substance. A musket-ball may be fired through a pane of glass, making the hole the size of the ball, without cracking the glass; if the glass be suspended by a thread, it will make no difference, and the thread will not even vibrate. In the Arctic region, when the thermometer is below zero, persons can converse more than a mile distant. Dr. Jamison asserts that he heard every word of a sermon at the distance of two miles. A mother has been distinctly heard talking to her children on a still day across a water a mile wide.

THE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM THE CRIMEA.—If a tallow candle be placed in a gun, and shot at a door, it will go through without sustaining any injury; and if a musket-ball be fired into water, it will not only rebound, but be flattened as if fired against a solid substance. A musket-ball may be fired through a pane of glass, making the hole the size of the ball, without cracking the glass; if the glass be suspended by a thread, it will make no difference, and the thread will not even vibrate. In the Arctic region, when the thermometer is below zero, persons can converse more than a mile distant. Dr. Jamison asserts that he heard every word of a sermon at the distance of two miles. A mother has been distinctly heard talking to her children on a still day across a water a mile wide.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—From an official table exhibiting the value of merchandise imported into and exported from the United States during the quarter ending June 30th last, we learn that the total value of the imports during that period was \$62,307,663; included in this total there were \$15,093,990 of free goods, \$46,614,192 of dutiable goods, and \$64,481 of foreign species. The total foreign merchandise re-exported during the same period was \$7,668,572. The exports during the same period amounted in value to \$2,902,414; this total covering \$11,256,039 of domestic merchandise, and 19,947,893 of foreign species, and of foreign dutiable goods \$5,671,761, of foreign free goods \$1,602,590, and of foreign species \$368,231. The foreign imports of Baltimore during the quarter amounted in value to \$2,539,928, of which \$63,192 was foreign merchandise re-exported. The imports of Philadelphia exceed those of Baltimore about a million of dollars, whilst in exports the figures are in favor of Baltimore to the same amount, the latter having exported \$2,539,928, whilst Philadelphia exported but \$1,545,918.

THE Philadelphia Daily Times expresses the opinion that the practice of stamp duty is unquestionably the chief cause of the superior skill and ability in debate manifested by the Southern and western members in Congress. They may not, remarks the Times, be as classically educated, as a general rule, as their northern colleagues, but they surpass them in familiar knowledge of national politics, and in the power of swaying the minds of others by argumentative eloquence. This is the reason, in the opinion of the Times, why they are often able to carry their measures over opposing odds, and to conciliate public opinion to their support.

The opinion of the Times is one which we have long entertained.

EVERYBODY KNOWS THAT THERE ARE ACCUMULATED IN THE PATENT OFFICE, SEVERAL THOUSAND MINIATURE MODELS OF ALL SORTS OF PATENTED MACHINES. BUT EVERYBODY DOES NOT KNOW THAT IN THE VAULTS UNDERNEATH, THERE ARE NEARLY DOUBLE THE NUMBER OF MODELS OF REJECTED INVENTIONS.

IT IS A HUGELY MAUSOLEUM OF DEPARTED INGENUITY. HERE LIE THE MORTAL REMAINS OF SUCH MACHINES AS ARE PARISHED IN THEIR EARLY INFANCY. THERE ARE LITTLE LOCKS AND PULLEY BLOCKS, SILK REELS AND WATER WHEELS, POWER LOOMS AND MILL FLUMES; WIND MILLS AND JONES' PILLS, SAWING MACHINES AND MOWING MACHINES, FATTING MACHINES AND TANNING MACHINES, SHINGLING SPILERS AND STOCKING KNITTERS, ROCKING CHAIRS AND WINDING STAIRS, CULTIVATORS, DUMB WAITERS, AND REFRIGERATORS, MOUSE TRAPS AND RAZOR STRAPS, LIFE PRESERVING BOATS AND INDIA RUBBER OVER-COATS, IRON DOORS AND GRAIN SAWERS, LATCHES AND LUCIFER MATCHES, GAS-BURNERS, BED STEAD TURNERS, SPARK ARRESTERS, LIQUOR TESTERS, BLACK SMITH'S VICES, MOULDS FOR WATER ICES, CRADLES, LADIES' LAMPS, CHAMPS, NAILS, PAIRS, SCALES, RAILINGS AND ALL SORTS OF APPARATUS FOR COTTON WINDING, BOOK BINDING, STOVE CASTING, ROCK BLASTING, CLOTH STITCHING, CAR HITCHING, FLAX BREAKING, GRAIN RAISING, PAPER MAKING, AND PORTRAIT TAKING, &c. &c. THERE ARE OVER FIFTEEN THOUSAND OF THEM IN ALL. ODD ENOUGH THEY LOOK—SUCH A MAZE OF DUSTY WHEELS AND GEARING AND MACHINERY, AND ALL SILENT AND MOTIONLESS AND FORGOTTEN.

HERE IS SOMETHING OF A TOY SHOP ABOUT IT, AND SOMETHING OF THE GRAVE-YARD. BUT EACH ONE WAS BROUGHT HERE BY SOME EXULTING INVENTOR, WHO FORESAW IN IT "MAFFEST DESTINY," AND FOR HIMSELF A GLORIOUS FUTURE. WHAT SLEEPLESS NIGHTS HAVE BEEN PASSED OVER SOME OF THEM! WHAT A STORY OF DISAPPOINTMENT MUST BE CONNECTED WITH EVERY ONE OF THEM! HOW MANY WASTED DAYS AND UNFULFILLED HOPES ARE BURIED IN THESE VAULTS UNDER THE SIMPLE INSRIPTION—"REJECTED!" BULWER SAW IN A DREAM A LIBRARY COMPOSED OF THE GREAT BOOKS THAT HAD NEVER BEEN WRITTEN, BUT THAT WAS NOTHING COMPARED WITH THIS GRAND REPOSITORY OF MACHINES THAT NEVER WERE INVENTED.

THE AUSTRIAN MARSHAL SEEMS TO BE GATHERING UP HIS STRENGTH AS IF TO STRIKE SOME MIGHTY BLOW, AND CREATE, ON BEHALF OF RUSSIA, SOME SERIOUS DIVERSION. FRANCE IS SAID ONLY TO RETAIN 2,000 MEN TO GUARD ROME, AND IT IS NOT SUPPOSED THAT PIEDMONT, WITH THE FLOWER OF HER ARMY ABSENT IN THE CRIMEA, COULD BRING INTO THE FIELD ABOVE 18,000 OR 20,000 REGULAR TROOPS. THE CRISIS IS indeed INVITING, AND MIGHT TEMPT A MORE SCRUPULOUS MAN THAN MARSHAL RADETZKY HAS EVER PROVED HIMSELF TO BE.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE OF THE MERCER CIRCUIT COURT, WILL BE SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, ON THE 1st OF OCTOBER, IN SEPTEMBER NEXT, IN FRONT OF THE COURTHOUSE DOOR IN HARRISONBURG, KANAWHA COUNTY, THE LATE RESIDENCE OF N. B. COOK, DECEASED, CONTAINING 40 ACRES.

TWO RODEOS AND EIGHTEEN POLES, SAID TO BE IN FIRST RATE SOIL; FINELY IMPROVED, AND IN AN EXCELLENT NEIGHBORHOOD, CONVENIENT BOTH TO A TURNpike AND THE LEXINGTON AND DANVILLE ROAD, AND HAS UPON IT ONE OF THE BEST BUILDINGS IN THE STATE.

PERSONS DESIRous OF BUYING A FINE FARM AND LOCATING THEMSELVES MOST DESIRABLY, ARE EXPECTED AND INVITED TO VISIT AND EXAMINE THE PREMISES BEFORE THE DAY OF SALE.

THE TERMS OF SALE WILL BE ONE CREDIT OF 6 MONTHS, WITHOUT INTEREST, AND 12 PAYMENTS OF \$100 EACH, WITH APPROVED SECURITY, TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

JAS. TAYLOR, COM'r.

N. B. THE ADMINISTRATORS OF N. B. COOK, WILL SELL, AT THE SAME TIME AND PLACE, A VALUABLE NEGRO MAN, UPON A CREDIT OF ONE MONTH, FOR WHOM A NOTE, WITH APPROVED SECURITY, WILL BE REQUIRED, AND PAYABLE IN 12 PAYMENTS OF \$100 EACH.

JAMES A. LYNN, WM. A. COOK, Administrators.

LEXINGTON AND FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT RAILROADS, THROUGH TICKETS TO INDIANAPOLIS, CHICAGO, POKER ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, &c. &c.

HARRISBURG, AUG. 24/55.—*Ploughday.*

STEAM MILL FOR SALE.

AVING DETERMINED TO GO WEST, I WILL IF NOT SOLD PRIVATELY BEFORE THE 17th OF NOVEMBER, SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, ON THAT DAY.

STEAM MILL AND LOT.

CONTAINING 4 ACRES OF LAND.

ON THE MID DAY OF NOVEMBER, I WILL SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, ON THAT DAY.

FALL TRADE.

1855.

J. W. & J. C. COCHRAN, IMPORTERS & JOBBERS,

LEXINGTON, KY.

ARE NOW PREPARED WITH THE USUAL VARIETY OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

BOUGHT FROM FIRST HANDS ON MOST FAVORABLE

TERMS, WHICH WILL BE SOLD TO THE TRADE AT BOBBS' PRICES IN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, WITH THE ADDITION OF CARRAGE, THEREBY SAVING TO PURCHASERS THE EXPENSE OF THE TRIP EAST.

WE WILL BE PLEASED TO SHOW OUR STOCK TO THE TRADE.

ONE JACK, KNOWN AS I. P. FISHER'S OLD JACK;

EDWARD COOPER'S OLD JACK;

W. B. HARLAN'S OLD JACK;

W. B. HARLAN, EXEC'R.

MAIN STREET, DANVILLE, KY.

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# KENTUCKY TRIBUNE

JNO. F. ZIMMERMAN & SON—EDITORS.



DANVILLE, KY.

FRIDAY, AUG. 31, 1855.

**Mr. J. L. WAGNER,** who has just returned from the Eastern Cities, has our thanks for New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Pittsburg papers.

We omitted last week to acknowledge our indebtedness to R. S. Veanus, Esq., of St. Louis, for a package of late papers from that city.

**New Goods.**—Several of our merchants, are already receiving some of their New Goods. Our young friends, Messrs. J. L. & W. H. Wagner, received yesterday a beautiful lot of new Dress Goods, Laces, Trimmings, and other finery, together with a very large and superior stock of Staple Goods. Of course the ladies will have an eye to this matter.

**CUCUMBERS.**—Our obliging friend, Col. Thos. P. Young, will please accept our thanks for a couple of seed Cucumbers of very large size—one of them measuring about 14 inches in length.

**INAUGURATION DAY.**—Tuesday next is the day fixed upon by law for the inauguration of the Governor elect. After that time, Kentucky, we suppose, will be universally conceded to have the handsomest Governor of any State in the Union, and that's not all. Gov. Morehead combines with fine appearances and winning courtesy, profound judgment and sound statesmanship. He will add high honor to the Gubernatorial office of our State, and will make an executive of whom Kentuckians may be justly proud. We have the highest admiration for Gov. Morehead, and regard him as one of our best and most reliable public men. There is no office in the gift of the people, which is not eminently fitted to adorn, and there is none the prospects of which he is not qualified to discharge, with honor to himself and the country.

**The health of Lawrenceburg we understand has been restored, the cholera which prevailed there having abated. The Harroldburg Ploughboy announces the health of that place as very good, and we hear of no unusual sickness anywhere in this section of the State.**

**The sale of the fine blue-grass farm of R. N. Bell, Esq., deceased, near Perryville, together with other valuable property belonging to his estate, will take place on Wednesday next. See advertisement.**

**FALL GOODS.**—Messrs. S. & E. S. MESSICK are in receipt of their new importations. They are excellent merchants, and we presume their new stock will be found fully equal to their former Presidents. It is quite a pleasure to deal with such clever gentlemen.

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.**—The 29th session of this institution is announced to commence on the 1st Monday in November; with a faculty second to none in the Union. We are entirely confident that medical students could not attend lectures with more profit anywhere than they can at old Transylvania, and it must be gratifying to the friends of that time-honored university to see her classes increasing in size year after year. There is not a place in the country that presents more advantages to the student than the pleasant city of Lexington.

**THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.**—The circulation of the Journal has been increasing during the past two months to an extent unparalleled in the annals of western journalism. We suppose the daily, tri-weekly and weekly editions are much larger than those ever issued by any office west of the mountains, and still, we understand that lists of new subscribers are pouring in every day. Mr. Frentine has every reason to be proud of the position he occupies, and we are glad to notice the many testimonials of esteem and admiration he has recently received.

**THE DEATH PENALTY IN KANSAS.**—Bills affixing the penalty of death to all attempts to interfere with or entice away slaves, and also the importing or introduction into the Territory of any abolition document, tending to incite slaves to rebellion against authority, have passed the Kansas Legislature.

**FEISILE METAL OR SOFT SOLDER.**—There is very little confidence felt in the self-sealing fruits, when closed with common cement. A gentleman has furnished us with the recipe to make solder for the purpose. Take an alloy of five parts of bismuth, five of lead and three of tin. The compound melts below the boiling point of water, and may be obtained in crystals. With this solder any can seal up their cans, and render them perfectly reliable as preserving of fruit and vegetables.

**PUT UP FRUIT.**—The best and most expeditious manner of putting up freshfruits or vegetables, is to put the fruit in a kettle, let it come to a good boil, then fill up the cans and seal them immediately. This is the most economical method, and is preferable in every respect. When the fruit is put into the cans, and then boiled, the shrinkage is so great that each can is left but little more than two-thirds full.

**BOILE GARDENS—FINE FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.**—We believe that Mr. Withers, the liberal proprietor of the above Gardens, can now exceed any nurseryman in the Union in the size of some varieties of fruit. We have seen some specimens of fruit grown by him, which combined in the highest degree all desirable qualities, extraordinary size, exquisite flavor, and beautiful appearance. We have just received from him a present, which convinces us very clearly, that he is an exceedingly clever gentleman, and knows exactly how editors should be treated. The present consists of a mammal, weighing 9 pounds, some fine specimens of the egg plant, and—well, we can't do justice to them peaches—can't find words to describe them. What would our neighbor of the Ploughboy think, if somebody was to send him a box filled with peaches as large as his great big fist, some of them measuring over 9 inches in circumference, and all ripe, juicy and luscious? What a fine thing it is to be a city editor, with lots of clever friends.

Mr. Withers has now a large number of the very best varieties of young trees—apples, pears, plums, peaches, apricots, nectarines, and every other fruit grown in this latitude. The season for setting out young trees is rapidly approaching, and those who desire to raise fruit which they can brag about, would do well to send in their orders to Mr. W.

**THE STAPLE CROP OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.**—corn, promises better than in any year since the country was settled.

**THE HOOT CHOR.**—The Louisville Journal contains a table showing the number of hogs over six months old, reported in each county of the State for 1853, 1854 and 1855. The number of hogs this year is less than last. This fact is to be ascribed to the shortness of last year's corn crop, which caused many hogs to be starved out, and many to be killed which were not more than half fattened. The condition of hogs the coming season will doubtless be much better than it was last season, as regards weight. The total number in Kentucky over six months old in 1853, was 1,357,110, in 1854, 1,652,244, and in 1855, 1,440,166. Madison and Shelby furnish more hogs than any other two counties in the State. The following table gives the number reported in this and several adjoining counties.

1853	1854	1855
Boyle, 13,018	12,176	7,670
Lincoln, 20,723	18,808	13,801
Casey, 12,677	16,099	14,549
Garrard, 19,777	21,453	16,785

**THE RESULT.**—All the counties have been heard from officially, except Johnson, and the vote foots up as follows:

Morehead's maj.	69,780
Clarke	64,816
Morehead's maj.	4964
Add Clarke's maj. in Johnson	561
Morehead's maj.	4103
Elliot's official majority in the Sixth District	1345

**THE HOME CIRCLE.**—We have received several numbers of this beautiful and interesting monthly. We regard it as one of the very best periodicals of the age. It is devoted to Religion and Literature, and each number contains a variety of useful and entertaining contributions from writers of known ability, besides being illustrated with one or more fine engravings. "The Home Circle" is edited by Rev. L. D. Hussey, a man admirably fitted for the position he occupies, and is published at Nashville, Tenn., by Messrs. Stevenson & Owen, for the M. E. Church South. We commend it to the patronage, not only of Methodists, but of every one else who desires a high-toned and attractive periodical. Terms \$2 per annum, in advance.

**IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO—ABDUCTION OF SANTA ANA.**—The latest arrival from Mexico furnishes several items of much interest.—Santa Anna left the city of Mexico on the 9th inst., escorted by 2,500 men. He signed his abdication at Perote, and on the 17th embarked from Vera Cruz for Havana. Two days after the departure of "His Serene Highness," a portion of his escort reviled, killed two officers, and joined the insurgents under Alvarez. It is reported that a Provisional Government has been formed with General Carr, Provisional President, and Gen. La Vega, Commander in Chief.

**THE HEALTH OF LAWRENCEBURG.**—We understand has been restored, the cholera which prevailed there having abated. The Harroldburg Ploughboy announces the health of that place as very good, and we hear of no unusual sickness anywhere in this section of the State.

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**THE DEATH PENALTY IN KANSAS.**—Bills affixing the penalty of death to all attempts to interfere with or entice away slaves, and also the importing or introduction into the Territory of any abolition document, tending to incite slaves to rebellion against authority, have passed the Kansas Legislature.

**THE Lexinton Statesman** proposes to hold a Democratic State Convention in September, "for the purpose of deliberating upon the present state of affairs," &c. "The present state of affairs" is very annoying to Col. Taylor, it appears, and we presume his Convention, if held, will condole over the death of the great "Democratic party," abuse Sammy for using it up, and make the fullest possible preparations for the trip up Salt River.

**THE CASE OF DR. BOALE.**—The Philadelphia dentist, which a short time since created so much attention, has been determined upon by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and a new trial refused. The Court has ordered the sentence to be passed upon the Doctor, according to law, without further delay.

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**OUR SAG NIGHT FRIENDS.**—The Louisville Journal gives a table showing the number of hogs over six months old, reported in each county of the State for 1853, 1854 and 1855. The number of hogs this year is less than last. This fact is to be ascribed to the shortness of last year's corn crop, which caused many hogs to be starved out, and many to be killed which were not more than half fattened. The condition of hogs the coming season will doubtless be much better than it was last season, as regards weight. The total number in Kentucky over six months old in 1853, was 1,357,110, in 1854, 1,652,244, and in 1855, 1,440,166. Madison and Shelby furnish more hogs than any other two counties in the State. The following table gives the number reported in this and several adjoining counties.

**NEWS ITEMS.**—**In New Jersey.**—Locusts have been turned to a profitable account in making soap.

**In Texas.**—A train of fifty wagons left Corpus Christi, Texas, a few days since, for Kansas.

**In Massachusetts.**—The Governor of Massachusetts has refused to loan a colored military company State arms.

**In New Orleans.**—During the week ending Aug. 21st, there were 334 deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans.

**In London.**—The price of the London Times is reduced to 4d., (about 8 cents.) The Sun and some other papers have made a similar reduction.

**In Virginia.**—The Lynchburg Virginian reports that tobacco was sold in that city on Wednesday at the high figure of fifty two dollars a hundred.

**In New Orleans.**—The yellow fever has made its appearance at New Orleans.

**In New Orleans.**—The number of deaths last week was 471, including 357 of yellow fever. There was considerable decrease during the last part of the week. Physicians say that the disease is abating in private practice.

**In Baltimore.**—The number of deaths last week was 471, including 357 of yellow fever. There was considerable decrease during the last part of the week. Physicians say that the disease is abating in private practice.

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For Farmers and Housekeepers.

Valuable Recipes.

CURING HAMS.—In the last Patent office report, the following is given as a superior process for curing hams:

The best method I have found for curing hams is, after the hams have been cut, let them lie on a shelf, where they can have plenty of cool air, so that the animal heat is entirely out of them, before you attempt to put them down in salt; then corn them for two or three days; after which drain off any bloody water which may come out, and then make the following pickle, sufficient to cover them: Take nine pounds of salt, three ounces of saltpetre, one ounce of salsaratus, four pounds of brown sugar or molasses; and six gallons of water; let them lie in the above pickle from three to six weeks; when you may take them out and smoke them with good hickory or maple wood until sufficient to suit your taste. They should be taken down and hung up in a dry place, in bags, to protect them from flies.

I have hams cured after the above method, which were almost as fine when eighteen months old as when taken from the smoke house. And while upon the subject of hams, I would further say, that when you boil them they should be boiled until done, in good soft water; and when nearly done throw in a handful of clean timothy hay; it absorbs all impurities which may be around the outside of them. As soon as done, take out the hay, but leave the ham in the water until nearly cold, when you may take it out.

To PRESERVE GRAPES—Pack them in ash saw dust, sifted so as to get rid of the finest. A layer of dust is first placed in the box, then a layer of grapes closely packed, then a layer of dust, so on till the box is full, which may be covered without any reference to its being airtight. The ash saw dust has no peculiar preservative quality, and is selected only because it does not effect the taste of the grape. The information is valuable, and the process simple.

MANURING FRUIT TREES.—Many fruit trees which have been considered valueless, may be recovered by being manured in the fall and winter; and during warm days, when the surface of the soil is not frozen, even stimulating manures may be applied with impunity, and covered with earth. Thus Peruvian guano, now applied, will be so divided through the soil by spring, as not to injure the young spongiotes from the roots when they resume growth; whereas, if applied after the spring growth commences, the spongiotes would be injured. Lime, ashes, and other manures appropriate to different soil and trees, may be applied in a similar manner.

Peach trees should be laid bare to the top of the roots at this season, and the crop of next year will be materially increased, while the frosts destroy the ova of insects resident in the surface soil.

To PREPARE WATER PROOF BOOTS.—Boots and shoes may be rendered impervious to water by the following composition: Take three ounces of spermaceti, and melt in a pipkin, or other earthen vessel, over a slow fire add thereto six drachms of India rubber, cut in slices, and these will presently dissolve. Then add, tallow, eight ounces, hog's lard, two ounces; amber varnish, four ounces. Mix, and it will be fit for use immediately. The boots, or rather materials to be treated, are to receive two or three coats with a common blacking brush, and a fine polish is the result.

PUMPKINS.—The most effectual method of preserving pumpkins, during the winter, is to select the largest and most perfectly matured, and having deposited a stratum of dry straw on a close floor, place them thereon, not so near as to touch each other, and cover them carefully with straw, taking care to fill in the interstices or space between the pumpkins, till the receptacle is filled, or till you have laid by as large a quantity as your inclination or necessity may require.

CONSTANTLES.—Recollect that these, if properly cured and cut into pieces, and steamed, are excellent provider for cattle generally—and when made into a slop with meal or corn and water, make a good milk-producing mess for milch cows.—Such being the case, you should set to it, that they do not remain in the field until every vestige of life-remaining principle is bleached out of them. There is as much merit in the proper economy of food, as there is in raising it.

To PRESERVE BUTTER SWEET.—Take of best pure common salt, two parts; sugar, one part; saltpetre, one part; beat and blend them completely together. One ounce of this mixture to every pound of butter, is well worked into the butter, which is then put up close for use. It is to remain three or four weeks before the salt will be sufficiently blended. It has been found sweet when three years old.

S. P. BARBEE'S  
Saddle, Harness and Trunk  
EMPORIUM.

COACH-MAKING  
AND  
REPAIRING.

GEORGE THRELKELD  
RETURNS his acknowledgments to the public, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and would respectfully inform his former patrons and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

Carriage Making Business

In all its branches, and has now, and intends keeping on hand, or will make to order, Coaches, Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies, in all their varieties. He respectfully solicits a call from all who wish to purchase any kind of a vehicle, and will surely say, that his work shall be well done, and warranted as represented, while his prices shall be as low as those of any other establishment in this section of country.

He still occupies his old stand, on Second street, opposite Mrs. Akin's.

Particular attention will be heretofore given to the REPAIRING and Re-fitting of vehicles of every kind.

GEORGE THRELKELD.

Danville, June 8, '55 ff

Farmer's Baskets.

12 DOZEN Split Baskets, just received

and for sale at

Aug 17, '55 J. B. AKIN'S.

## SPRING STYLES

Hats and Caps. Boots & Shoes.



W. FIGG

HAS now on hand a fine stock of the latest Spring Styles of superior Hats, Silk and Fur HATS. Also, various styles of fashionable Soft HATS. He is a skilful Tailor, and has descriptions of Calf-Skins and other furs, which he is as heretofore prepared to make up in the most fashionable style. Lasting and Cloth Gaiters, and all Merchant Tailoring promptly made to order on short notice.

June 13, '55 ff

JAS. LONGMOOR,  
FASHIONABLE  
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

Main-Street, Danville, Ky.

THE undersigned respectfully announces that he has taken the shop lately occupied by L. GREEN, and that he now has on hand a highly superior stock of LEATHER & FINDINGS,

Which he is prepared to manufacture in the best style into BOOTS and SHOES. He has now a fine stock of No. 1 custom made Boots, and a first-rate lot of EASTERN work, which will close out at low prices.

Being an experienced workman, he intends by good workmanship and the use of the best materials, to recommend himself to public patronage. He solicits a call from purchasers.

JAMES LONGMOOR.  
May 4, 1855 ff

E. BARBAROUX. R. W. SNOWDEN.

BARBAROUX & SNOWDEN,

(successors to TEVIS & BARBAROUX.)

HYDRAULIC FOUNDRY,

Corner of Washington and Floyd Sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.

Manufacturers of Steam Engines

SMITH & COOKINERS

Cast Iron Screw Pipes for Gas, Steam and Water. Also, Socket and Flange Pipe;

FORCE and LIFT PUMPS,

Of various kinds and sizes;

CAST IRON RAILING;

Tobacco Screws and Boxes; Lard, Timber and Mill Screws;

Railroad Car Wheels and other Castings for Railroads, and general Job Work.

Louisville, May 25 ff

G. W. COLLINS.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

AT DIMITT'S!

I HAVE just received my new Spring Stock, embracing the largest variety of articles in my line ever brought to the place. I would like to call the particular attention of purchasers to my fine stock of the most approved

COOKING STOVES,

Of various patterns and sizes. Also,

Hollow Ware, Odd Lids, Sad Irons,

Brass Kettles,

Self-Heating Irons,

A large and handsome assortment of

JAPAN WARWARE,

Consisting of Toilet Sets, Water Coolers, (new patterns,) Fancy Boxes, Water Filters, &c. (a new article) Spittoons Foot Tubs, &c. An assortment of

PUMPS,

Of the best quality, with pipe and all the necessary fixtures to put them in first-rate working order; also, a

Garden or Fire Engine.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS,

Of various patterns;

BURNING FLUID, &c.,

Together with an unusually large stock of

TRIN WARWARE,

Of my own manufacture, embracing everything in that line—all of which will be sold LOW for CASH, or ON SHORT TIME to prompt-paying customers.

G. W. COLLINS.

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